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The People's Korea

No. 800 EVERY WEDNESDAY JULY 14, 1976 (1961年8月2日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Burma Gov't Trade Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 21 received the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by U Hlaaye, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present there was Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Japan Socialist Party Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, on June 21 received the delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Sato Tokihiro, Member of the Central Youth Measures Committee of the JSP and Director of the Kikanshi Department of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the JSP.

Present there were personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Chi Jae Ryong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Portugal Ambassador To DPRK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, on June 21 received Mario Neves Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to our country, and his wife.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Bulgarian Construction Army Song, Dance Ensemble

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, received on June 27 the leading members and artists of the Bulgarian Construction Army Song and Dance Ensemble on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Colonel Encho Raikovski, First vice-Director of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Construction Army, who is heading its song and dance ensemble, and leading members and artists of the ensemble.

Comrades O Jin U and Ho Dam and personage concerned Li Chang Son were on hand.

Also present was Hristo Kelchev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country.

On the occasion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung congratulated the Bulgarian Construction Army Song and Dance Ensemble on its successful performance in our country and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Bangladesh Friendship Mission

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, on July 1 received the visiting friendship delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Mirza Golam Hafiz, Chairman of the Bangladesh Committee of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, and member of the delegation Nigar Shahid, daughter of the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the guests and had a conversation with them in a friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG, Premier Pak Sung Chul Cable Vietnam Leaders

PYONGYANG, July 5 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Ton Duc Thang, Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pham Van Dong, upon the successful discussion and decision on the important questions of realising the reunification of Vietnam and their respective elections as President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRVN, and Premier of the Government of the SRVN, at the First Session of the Sixth National Assembly of Vietnam.

The message reads:

We, in the name of the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in our own name, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the fraternal Vietnamese people upon the successful discussion and decision on the important questions of realizing the reunification of Vietnam and your respective elections as President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRVN and Premier of the Government of the SRVN at the First Session of the Sixth National Assembly of Vietnam.

The realisation of the reunification of Vietnam and the proclamation of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are a shining fruition of the arduous yet glorious revolutionary struggle waged strenuously for a long period by the heroic Vietnamese people under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party against the imperialist aggressors led by U.S. imperialism and their stooges and for the building of a reunified and independent state and are a momentous political event which marks the entry into the stage of socialist revolution on a nationwide scale.

By achieving the reunification of the country, the Vietnamese people have become able to advance with redoubled vigor towards socialism which, free from oppression and exploitation, guarantees the independence and prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over the victory of the Vietnamese people in their cause of the reunification of the country.

In the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations firmly forged between the Governments and peoples of our two countries through the anti-U.S. common struggle will grow in strength and develop in all spheres in the future, we wholeheartedly wish the Vietnamese people and you new success in the work for the prosperity and development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

International Press Conference on Korea Held in Brussels

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—An international press conference on the Korean question was successfully held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on June 15 amid great attention of the European public circles, according to a report.

Hanging on the background of the platform of the conference room was the deep-blue and red flag of the Republic with a radiant five-pointed star.

On display with due respect at the conference room were many classic works including "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," an immortal brilliant work of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

Photographs showing the brilliant successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader and photographs showing the darkness of south Korean society and exposing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to start a new war were also on show.

The press conference was attended by high-ranking personnel of political parties and public organisations, prominent public figures and men of culture from various European countries including Belgium, France, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain, members of international organisations including the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Committee for Defending Human Rights of the People, Belgian News Agency and T.V. reporters and correspondents of big news agencies, radios, newspapers and magazines of different countries of the world including A.P., U.P.I., A.F.P., Kyodo, Hsinhua and Tass.

Among the attendants were the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present there were Kwon Mal Ja, Korean girl in Japan who left her study in south Korea halfway, indignant at the barbarity of the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency," Choe Sok Nam, president of the "democratic ROK veterans' association in the U.S.A." and former brigadier general of the south Korean puppet army, and Tachikawa Masaki, Japanese journalist who had been kept in jail for a long time by the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency" after he had a talk with a south Korean student.

Making the opening address, Andre Leonard, National Secretary of the Socialist Party of Belgium, fully supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and called for an extensive international solidarity campaign supporting the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The delegate of our country spoke next.

He was followed by Kwon Mal Ja, Choe Sok Nam and Tachikawa Masaki.

Speeches were also made on the occasion by high-ranking personnel of political parties and public organisations and public figures from European countries—Steiner Sper, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left-Party of Norway; Marcel Tricon, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France and Mayor of Arteuil; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Progressive Organisation of Switzerland and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Kurt Regner, Member of the Austria-Korea Friendship Association; and Ganer Petersen, Danish writer-journalist.

All the speakers expressed unbounded respect and reverence for the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, extended deep regards to him who had put forward wise and fair proposals for the country's reunification and fully supported and approved them.

In their speeches they scathingly denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their new war provocation manoeuvres and the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and stressed that the progressive forces in Europe should thoroughly isolate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the international arena and vigorously turn out for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from south Korea.

The sentiments of solidarity for the Korean people's cause of independent national reunification ran high at the press conference when the appeal to world public opinion, the governments of various countries and to the United Nations was adopted with unanimous approval amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

In connection with the adoption of the appeal, Remy Gillis, General Secretary of the Belgian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, made a speech.

Saying that the situation in Korea remains constantly strained, as the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are occupying south Korea and stepping up the war provocation manoeuvres, he emphatically said: To build up public opinion on the European scale and strengthen the solidarity movement for a peaceful and fair solution of the Korean question is an important task facing the progressive forces of Europe.

At the end of the press conference, Andre Leonard, National Secretary of the Socialist Party of Belgium, made a speech.

He said: The attendance of correspondents from various countries of the world and many high-ranking personnel of political parties and public organisations and noted public figures of a number of European countries clearly shows that the Korean question stands out as a very important question in the world.

Saying that he had acquired a clearer understanding of the grave situation obtaining in Korea at the press conference, he emphasized: The broad forces of Europe should not limit themselves to this press conference but make more organized and expand the international solidarity movement for supporting and encouraging the Korean people in their cause of independent national reunification.

Follows the list of the names of the sponsors of the international press conference on the Korean question:

—BELGIUM

Andre Leonard, National Secretary of the Socialist Party of Belgium,
Marc-Antoine Pierson, President of the Group of the SPB Senate,
Herve Brouhon, President of the Parliamentary Group of the SPB,
Alain Van Der Biest, deputy National Secretary of the SPB,
Jeanwaye Jadopt, Member of the National Secretariat of the SPB,
Lucien Hermegnies, Socialist Deputy and ex-Government Minister,
Albert de Coninck, National Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium,
Remy Gillis, Member of the Central Committee of the CPB,
Philippe Moureaux, Director of the Policy Institute of the CPB,
Jean Gayetot, National Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Belgium,
Jean Kevers, Senator from the Christian Socialist Party of Belgium,
Francois Houtard, Professor of Louvain Catholic University,
Abbey Carette, pastor,
Paulette Pierson, Teacher of Brussels University,
Robert Duchet, General Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers,

—FRANCE

Alain Vivien, Member of the Leadership of the Socialist Party of France and Socialist Deputy,
Andre Aubel, Communist Senator,
Jean de Broglie, vice-Chairman of the Independent Republican Party of France and Deputy,
Vercors, writer,
Yves Farge, peace champion,
Philippe Machefer, Member of the Leadership of the SPF,
Bernard Lemarie, Independent Senator,
Bernard Talon, Senator from the Republican Party of France,
Jee Nordmann, President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers,
Pierre Biquard, General Secretary of the World Federation of Scientists,

—ITALY

Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party,

—SPAIN

Santiago Carillo, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain,

—SWITZERLAND

Edouard Hafner, General Secretary of the Progressive Organisation of Switzerland and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification,
Jean Ziegler, Socialist National Councillor and Professor of Geneva University,
Beat Schneider, Deputy to the Grand Council of Berne,
Andreas Hurzeng, National Councillor of Zurich,

—LUXEMBURG

Gaston Vogel, lawyer and Chairman of the Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification,

—THE NETHERLANDS

Ghuskin, journalist,
Avanhut, Secretary of the Netherlands-Korea Information Committee,

—NORWAY

Bjorge-Fure, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left-Party of Norway,

—FINLAND

Aappi Pohjonen, Deputy of Social-Democratic Party,

—SWEDEN

Johan Ehren, Assistant Professor of Uppsala University,

—DENMARK

Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist Popular Party and Parliamentarian,

—AUSTRIA

Prof. and Dr. Herbert Steiner, President of the Austria-Korea Friendship Association,
Friedrich Heer, Professor of Vienna University,
Prof. Ernst Florian Winter, writer of Brug-Theatre.

(Related stories on page 5)

Great Nat'l Congress Proposed Again to Seoul

Fatherland Front, N-S Coordination Com. Issue Joint Statement

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the North-South Coordination Commission (our side) issued a joint statement on July 3 on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

The joint statement stressed that at present it is the most reasonable way of consulting about and solving the question of the country's reunification to convene a great national congress consisting of representatives of the political parties and social organisations in the northern half and of personages of various strata and representatives of the political parties including the Democratic Republican Party and social organisations in south Korea.

The statement recalled that on July 4, 1972, the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was announced and a dialogue started between the north and the south.

This, the statement said, was a historic event of epochal significance in the struggle of our people for carrying out the cause of national reunification.

The whole course of the north-south dialogue up to this day from the historic day was that of confrontation between the patriots and traitors, between the two different stands—one for a reunified Korea and the other for "two Koreas", the statement noted, and went on:

We have made every effort to make the north-south dialogue one for reunification under all circumstances and remained true to the spirit of the north-south joint statement in which the three principles of national reunification were laid down.

But the south Korean authorities, taking a stand diametrically opposed to ours from the beginning, have used the dialogue for perpetuating the national split in subservience to the "two Koreas" policy of U.S. imperialism.

In the conference room they categorically rejected all the reasonable proposals advanced by our side, saying that they "are premature" and outside the conference room systematically violated the principles of national reunification agreed upon between the two sides.

The flunkeyist traitors of south Korea have taken the road of further tightening their tie-up with the outside forces, put up "anti-communism" as their invariable "basic policy," incited north-south confrontation, reinforced the puppet army, brought in large quantities of lethal weapons and ceaselessly intensified new war provocation manoeuvres, the statement pointed out.

The south Korean authorities who had sought the national split behind the facade of the dialogue set up the "revitalized" dictatorial system, a system of fascism, war and division in October 1972 and even made public the so-called "special statement" in June next year, openly declaring the permanent division of the nation.

It was at this critical moment when the nation was in danger of permanent division that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put forward the historic five-point policy of national reunification, clearly indicating before our people the road to reunification and national salvation, noted the statement.

Referring to the fact that our side advanced various reasonable proposals to make the dialogue one for reunification, the statement continued:

However, the south Korean authorities answered our patient efforts with intensified manoeuvres for national split.

In particular, they put up "anti-communism" and "vanquishing communism" as the last resort for what they called "survival" and sought a test of strength with us more viciously than ever before, more vociferously clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" after the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys sustained a defeat in Indochina. They have gone the length of spelling out the rigmarole that "division is better than unification."

The whole course of the north-south dialogue, an epitome of patriotism and treachery, irrefutably proves who in our country really strives for reunification and who plots to split the nation, who is faithful to the joint statement and who tramples it underfoot.

In the final analysis, difference between us and the south Korean authorities in the settlement of the reunification question is not difference in its ways and means but difference in basic stand and stance.

It is very clear that under this situation the dialogue cannot proceed between us who want the reunification of the country and the south Korean authorities who plot for permanent division no matter how hard we may work for its resumption.

The north-south dialogue is one for reunification on all accounts. It is not one for division.

We consider that at present it is the most reasonable way of consulting about and solving the question of the country's reunification to convene a great national congress.

To convene a great national congress is the most correct way to achieve the great national unity throughout the country and powerfully organize and mobilize the entire Korean people in the north and south to the struggle for the reunification of the country.

These days south Korean political and public circles demand that the north-south dialogue be held on a "non-governmental basis." This conforms with our consistent policy of widening the scope of the dialogue, we think.

The south Korean authorities must no longer play the foolish farce of flouting fellow countrymen and world public opinion, crying for sham "dialogue" and sham "unification."

If the south Korean authorities truly want the reunification of the country, they must radically change first of all their anti-national policy of seeking fascism and war, treachery and division, in conformity with the spirit of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification.

We will resume the dialogue with the south Korean authorities if they stop their suppression of democratic figures, release the arrested and detained youth, students and patriotic figures, put an end to the fascist rule, take the road of democracy, give up the nation-splitting machinations and strive for reunification.

Israel's Violation of Uganda Sovereignty

As already reported, the Israeli aggressors sent "commandos" on the night of July 4 and mounted a surprise raid on the Entebbe Airport of Uganda, killing over 100 officers and men of the Ugandan army and several civilians and damaging military and civil aircraft.

This brigandish act of the Israeli aggressors is an unpardonable provocation wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty of Uganda, a legitimate sovereign state, a naked armed invasion against Uganda and a virulent challenge to the entire African and Arab countries.

The Zionists described their raid on the Entebbe Airport as an act "rescuing hostages." But this is a pretext to justify their brigandish armed invasion against the Ugandan people. It is a widely known fact that the Israeli aggressors put up such pretext each time they committed military provocations against the neighbouring Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

What merits particular attention is the fact that the provocation of the Israeli aggressors was manipulated and supported by the U.S. imperialists.

Today the U.S. imperialists, feeling uneasy about the fact that the peoples of the new-emerging forces are being awakened more and more and powerfully waging a joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism in firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, are intensifying as never before the splitting, alienating and subversive manoeuvres against the countries of the new-emerging forces in an undisguised way.

In their counter-revolutionary plots the U.S. imperialists are actively using the puppets and followers clinging to their sleeves. Israel is their "shock force" in aggression on the Middle East and Africa.

Ford, the boss of U.S. imperialism, hurriedly sent a "message" to Rabin, the boss of Israeli reactionaries, and highly praised the brigandish criminal act, expressing "great satisfaction" with it. This furnishes added proof that it is the U.S. imperialists who actively encouraged the provocation of the Israeli aggressors.

With the recent raid the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their lackeys, try to frighten the Ugandan people, cause unrest and disturbance in Uganda and thus make her renounce her firm anti-imperialist independent stand and, further, dampen by all means the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-Israeli sentiments of the African countries.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists attain their aggressive end or escape a bitter defeat.

Aim of Kissinger-Vorster Meet

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) June 29 in a commentary vehemently denounces the recent tete-a-tete between U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and South African racist Vorster, branding it as a sinister plot to keep the bulwark of colonialism in South Africa by saving the reeling Vorster clique and bolstering up their white minority rule.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and their reptile publications prattled about "pressure" to cover up the insidious purpose of the talks, the commentary says: This is as crafty as selling dog's meat while dangling mutton. With nothing can the U.S. imperialists cover up the fact that they are the patron and inspirer of the racists.

Noting that at the talks it was agreed to further "strengthen relations" and "exchange information" with the truculent Vorster clique whose hands are stained with blood through brutal suppression of the South African people, the commentary remarks: This clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists try to maintain the racist regime in South Africa.

The U.S. imperialists are working to prevent the final collapse of the racist regime in the southern area of Africa by increasing assistance to the Vorster clique and stifle the national-liberation struggle in Africa, using them as a shock brigade.

The U.S. imperialists are bracing up the racists floundering in the flames of the national-liberation struggle of the African people and intensifying economic and military tie-up to save the racist regime.

The commentary recalls that Vorster who at the talks begged the U.S. imperialists for more weapons, blared after the talks they were "very constructive" and "encouraging."

Branding U.S. imperialism as the ferocious common enemy of the African people, the commentary says: Though the U.S. imperialists are craftily scheming to keep the racist regime by all means and dominate and subjugate Africa by using it as a shock force, their wild ambition is bound to be smashed by the struggle of the awakened African people. (KCNA)

Glorious Revolutionary Traditions

Immediate Action Line of KPRA Clarified At Chiapikou Base, Jun. 30, 1941

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a historic speech before the commanders and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on June 30, 1941 at the temporary base in Chiapikou, Wangching county. Thirty-five years have passed since then.

Soon after the Soviet-German war broke out, the respected and beloved leader made a historic speech before the commanders and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, analysing the fast changing internal and external situation and clarifying once again the immediate action line of the KPRA to cope with the obtaining situation.

The great leader in the speech gave a scientific analysis of the obtaining internal and external situation.

With the perfidious attack of fascist Germany on the Soviet Union, the Second World War spread to a global scale and entered a more grave stage.

Then the Japanese imperialists occupying Korea intensified as never before their suppression and plunder of the Korean people for the "consolidation of the rear," while hastily preparing for their invasion of the Soviet Union in the Far East in step with fascist Germany's European invasion, thus putting the Korean people at the crossroads of life and death.

The great leader, in the hard time when he was busy guiding the operations of the small units, scientifically foresaw the bright morrow of the revolution, on the basis of a scientific analysis and review of the situation of the Second World War that was becoming grimmer and the political situation getting more entangled.

The great leader taught in his speech that the more complicated and arduous the prevailing situation became, the more stoutly the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people should be prepared for bringing earlier the great event of the liberation of the fatherland.

The great leader taught that, first of all, the entire members of the KPRA should arm themselves more thoroughly with the Juche idea and further intensify the military and political activities to actively meet the great event of the country's liberation with a firm conviction of victory in the revolution and thus organize and rally the entire people to build up more solidly the internal revolutionary forces.

Indicating the direction of the military and political activities of the KPRA, the great leader President Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect in the speech:

"Every combatant and political worker sent out to the localities must strengthen his confidence in victory and perseveringly devote all his energy to restoring and expanding the Party and mass organizations, thus preparing our reserve forces. They must organize many small storming parties to harass the enemy and, in particular, strengthen military reconnaissance in preparation for bringing about the great event in the future. That is, we must not neglect reconnaissance because if this is done correctly it will prove one of the decisive factors in guaranteeing victory in military actions."

The historic speech of the great leader widely opened the eyes of the attendants of the meeting who had been puzzled over the fast changing situation of which they had no correct judgement. It helped them judge the developments in a scientific way and turn out more vigorously to carry out the revolutionary tasks with the conviction of final victory.

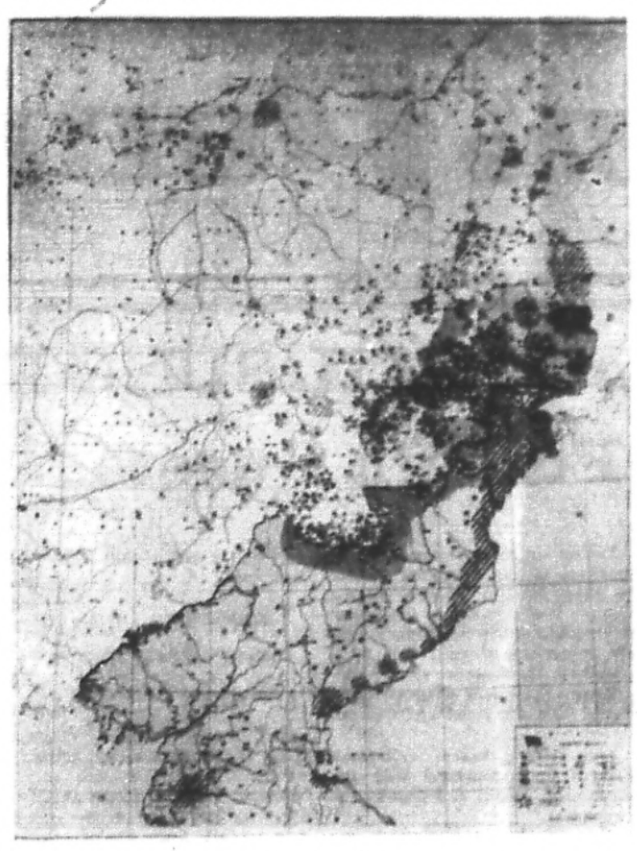
The speech was a programmatic banner for hastening the great event of the liberation of the fatherland.

After receiving again the programmatic teachings of the great leader and being taught by him the concrete direction of actions, the members of the KPRA, the underground political workers and the members of the underground revolutionary organizations intensified still further the operations of the small units and small groups and built more solidly the internal revolutionary forces for actively meeting the great event of the country's liberation, upholding the energetic guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

In accordance with the programmatic teachings of the great leader, the work was also accelerated for preserving and accumulating the strength of the KPRA to meet the great event of the country's liberation.

The great leader's historic speech gave the peoples who had risen up in the war against fascism the conviction of the justice of their cause and its victory and clearly indicated the road of victory to the peoples fighting for national liberation and freedom.

The historic speech of the great leader was the torch lighting the road of the times in the darkness of the fascist war of aggression and the beacon clearly indicating the road of liberation to the oppressed and exploited peoples and nations.



A map drawing major points of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation (1932-1945)

Major Revolutionary Activities

(1932 Apr. 25—1945 Aug. 15)

Printed below the chronological table of Marshal Kim Il Sung's major revolutionary activities during the above-mentioned period:

1932 Apr. 25: Founds Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army(AJGA).

1932 Summer-1935: Sets up guerrilla bases-liberated areas in counties of East Manchuria. Establishes People's Revolutionary Government in the bases.

1933 September: Leads Battle of Attack on Tungning County Seat.

1933 December-1934 January: Leads Battle in Defence of Hsiaowangching Guerrilla Base.

1934 March: Reorganizes AJGA into Korean People's Revolutionary Army(KPRA).

1935 January-1936 February: Leads Laoheishan Battle. Leads expedition to North Manchuria. Units advance to South Manchuria, East Manchuria and many places in homeland.

1936 February: Holds Nanhutou Meeting, and presents line for carrying on more positively anti-Japanese national united front movement and preparatory work for founding a Party, and advancing guerrilla units to southwestern part of Mt. Paekdusan along Amrok RiverfR. Yalu.

1936 May 5: Founds Association for Restoration of Fatherland. Issues 10-Point Programme.

1936 June: Directs Hsikiang Battle. Fusung county.

1936 Aug. 17: Leads Battle of Attack on Fusung County Seat.

1936 Summer: Establishes Mt. Paekdu-san bases.

1937 Jun. 4: Leads Bochunbo Battle. Issues Proclamation to Korean people.

1937 Jun. 30: Leads Chiensangeng Battle.

1938 December-1939 April: "Arduous March" from Nanpaitzu to Changpai.

1939 May 18-23: Leads Battle in Moosan Area.

1939 Autumn-1940 Beginning: Leads large-troop circling operation in northeastern areas of Mt. Paekdu-san.

1940 August: Calls Hsiaohaerhapling Meeting, Tunhua county, in relation to outbreak of W.W.II. Presents line to make preparations for final decisive battle against Japanese imperialists at the meeting. Switches to small-unit activities.

1941 Spring: Leads military and political activities of small units and small groups in Wangching, Yenchi, Tungning counties and homeland. Small groups act in Rajin and Wonggi areas.

1941 Jun. 30: Expounds the future line of action of KPRA in connection with outbreak of Soviet-German war.

1942-1945 August: Pushes forward preparations for final decisive battle in view of change in war situation. Small groups active in East Manchuria, Pyongyang, Hoiryung, Wonggi, Chunjin and Rajin areas.

1945 Aug. 8: Issues order to KPRA to make final attack on Japanese imperialists on occasion of Soviet Union's declaration of war on Japan.

1945 Aug. 9-15: KPRA wages battles to liberate Rajin, Chungjin, Ranam and Wonsan, including the Woonggi county area.

1945 Aug. 15: The great victory of illustrious anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung; defeat of Japanese imperialism; the liberation of Korea.

Victory in Hsikiang Battle, June, 1936

Forty years have passed since the victory in the historic Hsikiang Battle (June 1936) which the great leader President Kim Il Sung commanded in person at the head.

The Hsikiang Battle was fought by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on its way of advance into the northern border area of Korea in accodance with the Juche-based revolutionary lines on the Korean revolution and the pre-eminent strategic and tactical policies put forward by the great leader at the historic Nanhutou and Tungkiang meetings.

The battle, together with a series of other battles waged in this period, holds an important place in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary situation at home and abroad in the mid-1930's made it urgent to lead the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution in general with it as the centre to a great upsurge.

Wisely looking ahead to the future of the revolution in the context of the fast changing revolutionary situation with his clairvoyance, the great leader worked out a superb strategy and tactics to drive Japanese imperialism deeper into the fatal bog and put forward the great plan for the restoration of the fatherland at the historic Nanhutou and Tungkiang meetings held in February and May 1936.

The great leader set forth the policy of founding new guerrilla base—Mt. Paekdu-san base as the stronghold for further stepping up the preparations for founding a party and the work of the united anti-Japanese national front and put forward the brilliant strategy and tactics for conducting large-scale military and political activities in the areas southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san for its realisation.

The great leader organised the Hsikiang Battle to create a favourable condition for founding the Mt. Paekdu-san base.

Hsikiang was one of the major "punitive" bases of the enemy.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the superb command of the great leader, attacked the enemy's barracks with a furious barrage of fire and launched into a brisk activity for disorganizing the enemy force, thus completely disarming it. This was a shining victory.

A most important significance of the Hsikiang Battle was its being a historic battle which made a contribution to the implementation of the lines and strategic and tactical policies set forth by the great leader at the Nanhutou and Tungkiang meetings.

The Hsikiang Battle played a big role in carrying into practice the histpric policies of the Nanhutou and Tungkiang meetings by creating a favourable condition for the founding of the new guerrilla base—Mt. Paekdu-san base to build up more firmly the internal force of the Korean revolution and, relying upon it, lead to a great upsurge the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle with the anti-Japanese armed stuggle as its centre.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We should have a base in the border area, if we are to advance into the frontier and the homeland in the future and organise and wage an anti-Japanese struggle. Therefore, we are going to found a new guerrilla base in the border region with Mt. Paekdu-san as its centre. In other words, we will form a network of secret camps in the vast forests of Mt. Paekdu-san on which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army may rely in its operations and will organise the people in its neighbouring areas to bring into shape a guerrilla base of semi-guerrilla district style. Such guerrilla base would make an elastic bulwark of revolution invisible to the enemy."

Unlike the guerrilla base of liberated area style, which had once existed on the bank of River Tuman-gang, the Mt. Paekdu-san base was a moving base of secret type; it was a strategic base which would enable the KPRA to frustrate the desperate attacks of the enemy and conduct an active and mobile military operation and would make it possible to further strengthen the unified and systematic guidance of the great leader to the Korean revolution as a whole and thus more firmly establish Juche and lead the overall Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

The Hsikiang Battle which was of great strategic importance in founding such Mt. Paekdu-san base ended with a brilliant victory. Thus it threw the enemy into a great terror and confusion, benumbed the function of his ruling machinery and created a favourable condition for seizing the strategic vantages in the areas stretching to River Amrok-gang and building secret camps.

Another important significance of the victory in the Hsikiang Battle was that it widely demonstrated once again the outstanding guerrilla tactics of the great leader and the great might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and that the KPRA grew and strengthened into invincible ranks further steeled politically and ideologically and in military technique.

The great leader demonstrated the ever-victorious military art with his practical example, tightly seizing the initiative in the battle, by skilfully combining in the Hsikiang Battle the surprise attack and bold countercharge, tactics of firing attack and the operation for disorganizing the enemy force on the principles of the original and Juche-based military strategy and guerrilla tactics applied from the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader completely contained and disorganized the enemy and led the battle to a victory by applying various tactics under the ever-changing situation. The whole course of the Hsikiang Battle was another example of the outstanding commanding art of the great leader.

The Hsikiang Battle demonstrated once again the combat power of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which strengthened and developed into invincible ranks.

Through the Hsikiang Battle the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were further steeled in practice and grew stoutly into a-match-for-a-hundred combatants who gained a deeper grasp of the superb guerrilla tactics of the great leader.

The brilliant victory in the Hsikiang Battle provided a condition for the victorious conclusion of a large-scale attack on the Fusung county seat waged in its wake and created a favourable condition for the establishment of the Mt. Paekdu-san base and, further, opened a road for the successful operation of advance into Korea.

55th Birthday of Communist Party of China Hailed

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 1 in an editorial extends warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the members of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

Saying that the founding of the Communist Party of China was an epoch-making event which ushered a new era in the development of the Chinese Revolution, the editorial stresses that the past 55 years covered by the Communist Party of China founded and led by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung is a triumphant course of the grandiose struggle against all hues of enemies within and without and for achieving freedom and liberation and carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Recalling that the Communist Party of China won the brilliant victory of the Chinese Revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the editorial stresses:

The victory of the Chinese Revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China marked a historic event which opened a new era of socialism in the vast land of China and brought about a radical change in the life of the Chinese people.

The victory of the Chinese Revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China dealt a heavy blow at the imperialist forces of the world and tipped the balance of forces on the international arena decisively in favour of the side of the revolution and socialism and greatly encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

Today the Chinese people are in the era of national prosperity unprecedented in their history spanning thousands of years, the editorial notes.

The editorial stresses: All victories won by the Chinese people are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung who founded the Communist Party of China and has led it along the road of victory and the Communist Party of China and the devoted struggle the people have waged upholding it.

Saying that the Korean and Chinese peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms, the editorial points out:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, has taught: **"Joining hands firmly from long ago, the Korean and Chinese peoples have been hewing out the road to national liberation and class emancipation, to socialist revolution and construction; and through their own experience they have realized that their destinies are inseparably related to each other as teeth to lips."**

The friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China have long historic roots and were forged in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

The militant friendship between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China is a great one provided and fostered personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people. It is an indestructible friendship between the class brothers who are firmly united in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a strong friendship between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on complete equality and independence and an everlasting friendship between the true revolutionary peoples to bring imperialism into final ruin and carry the revolution to completion.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to China, a fraternal country, in April last year was an epochal event of weighty historic significance which recorded a new chapter in the history of friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China and demonstrated their invincible might.

The Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people have always rendered strong support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent reunification of the country.

This is a great encouragement to our Party and people.

Our people are very happy to have such a people as the Chinese people true to the revolutionary principle as their true comrades-in-arms and will do their best to further strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China.

The successful building of socialism in Korea and China and the militant friendship and solidarity between the two Parties and two peoples are a powerful factor in strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world and accelerating the downfall of the imperialist forces of aggression in Asia.

The Parties and peoples of Korea and China will, in the future, too, as in the past, unite firmly and fight forever shoulder to shoulder to defeat imperialism and achieve the final victory of the cause of socialism.

(KCNA)

DPRK's Labour Law Defends Workers' Interests

The great leader President Kim Il Sung enforced the Labour Law on June 24, 1946 after liberating the fatherland from the Japanese imperialist yoke, writing finis to the colonial slave labour in our country and making all the working people the true masters of working life.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Labour Law in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Labour Law is an immortal classic work which brilliantly applied the great Juche idea to the solution of the labour question.

It is also a revolutionary work which showed a clear path of terminating the system of colonial slave labour, rearing the masses of the working people as the shapers of their own destinies and powerful beings building a new society and solving problems arising in the labour question in conformity with the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and the desire of the Korean people.

In the work the respected and beloved leader, to begin with, analysed the socio-economic situation of Korea shortly after its liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and, on this basis, expounded that it was an urgent demand of the developing revolution to institute a labour law for the realisation of the democratic liberation of the working class.

In the work, the great leader said that the 20-Point Platform of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea clearly set forth the task of liquidating the vestiges of Japanese imperialism's colonial exploitation and of introducing a democratic system of labour in Korea and gave clear answers as to the basic questions of the democratic labour system to be contained in the law for the democratic liberation of the working class.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Labour Law to be promulgated this time will embody in practical life the labour policy of our people's power as specified precisely in the platform, and will further promote the building of our democratic state by introducing an eight-hour working day, equal pay for equal work, irrespective of age or sex, and social insurance for factory and office workers."

The revolutionary idea of the great leader on the basic systems in the Labour Law, which had to be envisaged in the institution of a democratic labour law, is a revolutionary idea reflecting the determined stand for thoroughly liquidating the legacies of the colonial labour system set up by the Japanese imperialists and a great idea that indicated a way for making all systems in the Labour Law actively serve the factory and office workers.

Working people in Pyongyang demonstrate, supporting the enforcement of the Labour Law.

In the work the respected and beloved leader gave scientific answers as to the character of the Labour Law enforced in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and questions of principle to be adhered to in instituting the law.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Our Labour Law is not identical with that of socialist society and, what is more, it is fundamentally different from the labour law of a bourgeois country which defends capitalist exploitation. This law is a democratic labour law conforming to the actual conditions in Korea."

After a deep-going analysis of the character of the revolution in Korea at that time and its tasks, the respected and beloved leader expounded that the Labour Law should not provide for the liquidation of the exploiting relations in general in the domain of industry, but for the clearance of the left-overs of the colonial exploiting system of imperialism and strictly defending the interests of the working class with consideration to the overall democratic development of the country and, accordingly, it should be a democratic law. This is the reason why this Labour Law is not identical with the socialist labour law and is fundamentally different from the labour law of a bourgeois country.

In the work the great leader, proceeding from the democratic character of the Labour Law, expounded that it should be enacted on the principle of strengthening the democratic national united front.

Thanks to the idea on the democratic liberation of the working class propounded by the great leader and the enforcement of the democratic labour law embodying it, the working class of our country put an end to the cursed colonial slave labour system, became the true masters of working life and entered the road of building an independent and creative new life. Thus, Korean working class, enjoying the benefits of the most advanced and democratic labour system for the first time after its formation as a class, came to fully display its creative wisdom and ability in the work for the Party, the revolution and itself and fulfil more satisfactorily its class mission and role as the leading class of the revolution.

Today in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all the working people, according to their ability and wishes, enjoy a worthy working life, granted all benefits of social insurance at modern industrial establishment well furnished with labour protection devices.

News in Brief

June 22

* Martin Macuch, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the DPRK, arranged a cocktail party and film show at his embassy on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

June 24

* A 1976-1977 plan for cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade.

* An agreement on air transport between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Togo was signed in Pyongyang.

June 25

* Adoum Aganaye, First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chad to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Paek Chun Hyop, vice-Minister of Public Health, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 17th meeting of the public health ministers of the socialist countries to be held in the Soviet Union.

* A fishery delegation for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Yoneda Togo, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of its education and propaganda department, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

* A junior gymnastic team of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane to attend the international junior friendship gymnastic competitions of socialist countries in Hungary.

June 26

* A delegation of Korean economic workers in Japan headed by Ryu Chang Gyu, vice-director of the economic department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received Ryom Tae Jun, DPRK Ambassador to Laos.

June 29

* Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, received and had a friendly conversation with Le Quang Khai, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, who paid him a farewell visit before going home at the recall of the DRVN Government.

* The second women's volleyball selection of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China on the invitation of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

June 30

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Bong Ju, Member of the Central Committee of the LSWY and Director of the Kumsong Political Institute, left Pyongyang by plane for Malta.

* Kang In Ju, Executive of the Tonghae Company, Ltd. under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan(Chongryun), arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of Korean moviemen from Japan arrived in Pyongyang.

July 1

* Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the DPRK, arranged a banquet at the Okryu Hall on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of his country.

* A delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

July 2

* The Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea arranged a photo exhibition on the "Activities of the Soviet Trade Unions" at the Central Workers' Hall.

July 3

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Song Gol, General Director of the Korean Central News Agency, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the meeting of non-aligned countries on the management of "pool of news agencies of non-aligned countries" to be held in India.

* A mass gymnastic display delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by train for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. (KCNA)

International Press Conference Appeals for World-Wide Support to Korean Reunification Struggle

PYONGYANG, July 3 (KCNA) —The international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels to express support to the Korean people's struggle for forcing all the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country expressed serious concern for the situation obtaining in Korea today and adopted an appeal to world public opinion, the governments of various countries and the United Nations.

Noting that the split of the country by outside forces which has been continuing for over 30 years has spelled enormous misfortunes to the Korean people and it poses a constant threat to the international situation and peace in Asia and the world, the appeal said:

In order to put an end to such a situation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward time and again fair and aboveboard proposals for reunifying the country in a peaceful way on democratic principles without any foreign interference.

The Government of the Republic proposed that democratic elections be held throughout the north and the south and a unified central government be set up.

And the Government of the Republic proposed to institute, if this is impossible at this moment, a north-south confederation as a transitional step with the political and economic systems existing in the two regions left as they are now.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the following three principles to be adhered to in realizing the country's reunification:

1. Completely independent reunification, that is, rejection of outside forces,
2. Peaceful reunification, that is, renunciation of the use of arms,
3. Great national unity, that is, achievement of the unity of the whole nation, political parties and segments aspiring after reunification, transcending the differences in ideology, political view and economic and cultural systems.

President Kim Il Sung also put forward the following five-point policy of national reunification in June 1973:

1. To remove the military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south,
2. To materialize manysided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south,
3. To convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata, all the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south,
4. To institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo,
5. To enter the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In order to carry this programme to materialization, democracy should be ensured in south Korea. But, there has been created a situation contrary to this.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" proclaimed a "state of emergency," disbanded the "national assembly" and seized absolute power. This "regime" has also intensified suppression, arrested and imprisoned many people and is suppressing even churches on charges that they "are spreading dangerous ideas" and "are engaged in subversive activities."

The international press conference held in Brussels on June 15, 1976 addresses an appeal to world public opinion, the democratic governments of various countries and to the United Nations, hereby declaring:

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a culture and a history thousands of years long must be reunited.

It fully supports the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

It demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

It demands the realization of democratization in south Korea and the immediate release of the politicians arrested by the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

It appeals to all the progressive forces of the world to launch an international solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful reunification.

The press conference expresses the belief that the realization of the five-point policy of national reunification will create conditions favourable for the country's peaceful reunification in conformity with the hope of the Korean people, remove the terrible misfortunes the Korean people are undergoing and guarantee peace in the Far East and world.

Eyewitnesses Account of Pak's Fascistic Behaviour

Sexually Tortured by "KCIA"

By Kwon Mal Ja, Korean Student from Japan

Kwon Mal Ja, Korean student from Japan who left her university in south Korea, infuriated by the brutalities of the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency," spoke at the international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels. In her speech Kwon Mal Ja branded the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as the thrice-cursed unpardonable fascist dictatorial regime and indicted it to the fair-minded peoples throughout the world.

She told the conference about her horrifying experiences in Seoul that she was walked away to the "Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea and tortured sexually and compelled to write a false "confession."

Recalling that she was taken by force to the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" on August 5, 1975 when she was studying in south Korea, and tortured to confess that she "plotted" against the Pak "regime," she continued:

I had a dim consciousness and I was so exhausted that I could hardly sit. With a mere desire to live I said what they wanted to hear from me and sealed with my thumb the "paper" they had prepared.

In so doing, I had no idea that this would be used as an "evidence" proving the "campus spyring case" invented by them and hurt my schoolmates and involve their sacrifices.

For ten days after I was walked to the "CIA" I was subjected to all sorts of threat and tortures to write a false "confession."

It forced me to make a solemn "pledge" that I would remain silent about my experiences in the "CIA." They yelled: "You don't say anything about tortures here, otherwise you will be detained again and punished severely."

My experience testifies that the Pak Jung Hi military "regime" is more ferocious and more vicious and truculent than any others existing in this world today.

On November 22, 1975 the Pak "regime" made a noisy fuss about the so-called "campus spyring case" to tide over its crisis. Among those implicated in this "case" are many students who were walked away due to my false "confession."

Between 1974 and 1975 the Pak Jung Hi "regime" fabricated the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "second case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," arrested thousands of students in south Korea and referred them to "trials" to impose upon them heavy penalties up to death sentence. In April last year the gangsters killed eight guiltless personages on charges of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party."

Not content with this, they walked 436 Korean students from Japan who were studying in south Korea to the "CIA" and tortured them to fake up the "campus spyring case."

Besides me, many other Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea were taken to the "CIA" and tortured to make false "confessions" which were later used in faking up a "case." Among Korean students from Japan studying in south Korea there are many students who were subjected to tortures and humiliation and compelled to seal "papers" with their thumbs like me.

Many of them do not go back to Seoul. Most of them keep silent for fear of surveillance and retaliation from great many south Korean "CIA" operatives in Japan though they want to tell their experiences. They do not want to pronounce their names for fear that this may hurt their relatives.

In the method of faking up "anti-government cases" the Pak Jung Hi "regime" puts into the shame Hitler who set fire to the Reichstag to have a pretext for the crackdown upon the leftist forces.

The Pak Jung Hi clique does not hesitate to invent whatever false "cases" to keep its "regime." The gangsters are committing such hideous brutalities as torturing people and violating their human rights and raping women.

After achieving their primary object of wresting a false "confession" from me by torturing me for several sleepless nights, they sexually assaulted me.

Besides me, there is another girl student from Japan who suffered from such a sexual attack. Though she wants to tell everything about her experiences, she refrains from doing so as her parents strongly reject this.

The brutal tortures employed by "CIA" involve taegwondo assault making the victim life-long crippled, whiteglow lamp torture causing deliration to the victim, "sexual torture" causing mental humiliation to women, drug torture making the victim to speak out against his will, bamboo needle torture depriving the victim of his life after several months, electric torture, water torture and denial of sleep.

The "CIA" operatives faked up the "campus spyring case" in April 1971 and jailed So Sung and his younger brother, Korean students from Japan, and put them to monstrous tortures baffling human imagination.

They threw them into a torture room and put them to electric torture, water torture and airplane torture every day. Not satiated with this, they employed against them the most hideous "Jinghis Khan cooking type torture" baffling human imagination. They hung Mr. So Sung upside down and burned his face. Then they threw him into a hot stove.

"CIA" agents arrested Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the Law College, Seoul University, on charges that he backed the students who fought for the democratization of society.

They put him to water torture, airplane torture and the whiteglow lamp torture which they termed "latest type."

When Prof. Choe fell unconscious, they took him to the sixth floor and put other clothes on him and threw him down from the window of a lavatory, killing him as they had planned. Then they announced that he committed a "suicide" and refused to hand his body to his family.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" also put to all sorts of brutal tortures the eight personages who were executed on charges of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party." They tortured Mr. Ha Jae Wan till his stomach was ripped. Mr. Ryo Jong Nam was deprived of all his fingers in tortures.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which has committed so hideous tortures refuses to hand dead bodies to their families for fear that their brutalities may be exposed if they are medically checked. So, they cremate them and hand the families only the remains.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, bootlickers of the foreign imperialist forces, is utterly indifferent to the interests and desire of the people. The gangsters are only bent on gratifying their greed for "power" and lining their own pockets under the patronage of their master.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is seeking division, in stead of reunification, and a fratricidal war, in stead of peace. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" backed by foreign aggressor forces is bent on perpetuating the national split.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" pursues the treacherous aim of keeping the country divided into two parts indefinitely in violation of the north-south joint statement that has enjoyed the support of the entire south Korean people.

This "regime" intends to keep the Pak Jung Hi one-man dictatorship in south Korea by perpetuating the split of our nation into two and remain in power permanently and wallow in luxury, utterly indifferent to the tragic death of people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique leaves no brutal methods, plots and tricks untried to cover up its treacheries and gratify its lust for long-term office.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is suffocating people by blindfolding their eyes and stuffing their ears and sealing up their mouths. It is desperately trying to divert elsewhere their grievances at it.

This "regime" is making a fuss about the fictitious "threat from the north" to create a terror-ridden atmosphere among people. The gangsters fake up a "case" in every three days to lead the people's attention elsewhere and maintain their fascist "regime".

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which is barely maintained with U.S.-made weapons and Japanese currency is only seeking reliance upon outside forces, national split, war and plunder of people and personal luxury and glory.

The Pak Jung Hi clique has committed a thousand and one vices. The hideous malfeasance the Pak Jung Hi clique practised, involved in the "Lockheed" scandal and "Gulf" Oil scandal, the targets of the world criticism, was exposed at the U.S. Congress hearing, too.

We must not let the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" go scotfree.

Unable to tolerate all this any longer, the south Korean people are waging the vigorous struggle for the right to live and national reunification in the teeth of brutal repression.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" is not only the enemy of the south Korean people but the common enemy of the fair-minded peoples throughout the world who respect justice, democracy and human dignity.

We must under no circumstances pardon the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which denies the south Korean people elementary and basic human rights and has turned the whole of south Korea into a huge prison in the true sense of the term.

I hope that all the fair-minded peoples throughout the world will raise their voices condemning the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which has imposed such unbearable sufferings upon the south Korean people. And I appeal to them to extend support to the people of south Korea ardently calling for human dignity, democracy and national reunification and stretch out the hands of rescue to the students and democratic personages now in prison.

Kwon Mal Ja vividly exposes barbarity of the Pak clique at the international press conference.

"KCIA" Sets Me Up

By Tachikawa Masaki, Japanese Journalist In Seoul

Tachikawa Masaki, Japanese journalist in Seoul, speaking at the international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels, denounced the south Korean fascist "regime" for harshly suppressing the democratic demand of the people and seeking permanent split, in stead of reunification. He had been taken to the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea for the mere reason that he had an interview with south Korean students and jailed for nearly one year.

He exposed the crime of the Pak Jung Hi clique, saying that in April 1975 he was unreasonably arrested because of his interview in December 1973 with the leaders of the student movement after he met former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, national patriotic poet Kim Ji Ha and many other patriotic personages.

He stated:

The charge brought by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" against me is violation of the "anti-communist law", the "national security law" and the "emergency decrees" Nos. 1 and 4. With regard to my interview with student leaders, they alleged that I had agitated the south Korean student movement in an attempt to overthrow the south Korean "regime" at the instruction of the Japan Communist Party.

The south Korean "CIA" locked me up and didn't permit me to sleep, forcing me to make false confession.

I was not allowed to meet any member of my family or even the members of our Japanese embassy in Seoul.

I was permitted to meet my lawyer on five occasions and our conversation was entirely overheard by the south Korean "CIA" men. Later, my lawyer was called to the south Korean "CIA" and threatened not to tell the truth on the court. While I was in prison, the south Korean "CIA" men came and demanded in a threatening tone that I cooperate with them in a trial farce. Otherwise, they said, you shall die and we will kill your wife. My wife is a south Korean and now stays in south Korea.

In south Korea a "trial" is far from being worth its name. It is rather arbitrarily terror action against civilians. At "military tribunal" such action is all the more unscrupulous. Even south Korean officers in uniform threatened me, a guiltless Japanese civilian.

At present a large number of guiltless people are in prison in south Korea. A south Korean college professor who was jailed on groundless charges was wounded all over his face and abdomen owing to the bestial tortures. He was tortured by the "CIA" men to admit his connection with north Korea. He said he could not admit a false fact.

In such south Korea not a trace of peace and democracy can be seen. This is why a large number of people are fighting to win the democratic rights. They are fighting within and without prison.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" of south Korea answers the demand of the south Korean people for democracy with ruthless repression and seeks permanent division instead of reunification, in other words, "two Koreas" instead of one Korea.

By virtue of plots and naked force they are further reinforcing the "revitalized system" and harshly suppressing all the opposition forces under the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law."

But the United States and Japan are coming to the aid of the Pak "regime" thoroughly isolated from the south Korean population.

In conclusion I once again appeal to you to render more powerful support to the struggle of the south Korean people for the realisation of democracy in south Korea and the reunification of the north and south.

I also appeal to you to struggle for the release of Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha and many other intellectuals, religionists and students who were detained for their valiant struggle for democracy in south Korea and the reunification of the homeland.

No More Help to Pak's Anti-Reunification

By Choe Sok Nam, Former Brigadier General of S.Korean Puppet Army

Choe Sok Nam, president of the "democratic ROK veterans' association in the U.S.A.", and former brigadier general of the south Korean puppet army, speaking at the international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels, stated that to assist a war fanatic like Pak Jung Hi is a criminal act to obstruct the reunification of Korea. He strongly demanded that the United States administration promptly correct its wrong policy of supporting and assisting the dictatorial "regime" of south Korea.

He said:

In the eyes of a patriot, outrages dictator Pak Jung Hi had committed after he robbed the "power" by means of military coup d'etat were intolerable to me. I left Korea and now reside in the United States.

The south Korean "CIA" is now manoeuvring in every way to keep away the Koreans residing in New York from their anti-Pak, anti-dictatorship struggle by threatening, blackmailing and conciliating them and making disruption within the Korean communities.

The Korean communities are in constant suspense with the persecution and machination by the south Korean "CIA". It is stretching the sphere of its machination to the social and political life of the United States.

It is an evident infringement upon the sovereignty of the United States that Pak's "CIA" agents stay permanently in the United States with the mask of "diplomats" persecuting the innocent Korean residents and splitting the Korean communities.

It is our guaranteed right to carry out anti-Pak, anti-fascist democratic movement and strive for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea within what the United States Constitution provides us with.

The United States Government must stop the illegal activities conducted by the south Korean "CIA" in the United States and expel all its agents from it. The viciousness of the south Korean "CIA" was proved in full with its kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo, Japan, in August 1973.

Recently the south Korean "CIA" is said to have framed a plot to abduct me in New York.

Last November a "delegation" of Korean businessmen in the United States visited Seoul at the "invitation" of Pak Jung Hi. There enlisted in it were two men I know. The south Korean "CIA" made them propose to kidnap me when they met Kim Jong Pil, niece's husband of Pak and "prime minister" at that time.

I feel I am obliged to remind you of the fact that the south Korean "CIA" is still drawing up another second and third Kim Dae Jung kidnappings.

I know I'll be threatened and blackmailed by the south Korean "CIA" when I am back in the United States. But whatever trial faces me, I'll never give up my just cause. My struggle will continue to the final victory as I believe in the justness of the struggle for democracy and the reunification of my country.

Pak Jung Hi is a notorious military scoundrel.

I know Pak very well. He is a second term fellow graduate of mine from the "military training school of the ROK army".

Pak's father was a traitor to the nation who served the Japanese aggressors by the end of the Li dynasty of Korea. Pak himself was a wicked officer of the Japanese army before the liberation of Korea. He graduated from the "military training school" in Manchuria and took a "special course" for "punitive operations". He became a lieutenant of the Japanese "punitive forces" and massacred countless Korean patriots fighting against Japs in Manchuria, thus "devoting himself" to the emperor of Japan.

After liberation he became a secret agent, slipped into the army and killed many patriotic officers and innocent people. He plundered the fruit of the April 19 uprising by launching a "military coup d'etat" and appeared as a fascist dictator. He is so unfair and corrupt that he became a billionaire at a single bound after he seized the "power" in his hands.

Pak Jung Hi is a cruel profiteer who has undermined the national economy and allowed comprador capitalists to swagger about by introducing foreign monopolistic capital.

Pak Jung Hi is a traitorous gangster who opposes the independent, peaceful reunification and schemes the permanent division of Korea.

For 30 years our nation has been longing for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and at last come to announce July 4 north-south joint statement stipulating the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

But the north-south dialogue arranged after a long separation has been suspended and a serious obstacle has been laid on the way to reunification. It is because Pak Jung Hi machinates the permanent division of the country with an ambition for his "life-long presidency". It is because the United States and Japan back his machinations.

It is the governments of the United States and Japan that support Pak's "policy" of permanent division mainly containing the simultaneous admission of "two Koreas" into the United Nations and the conclusion of "non-aggression pact" between the north and the south.

With the backing of the U.S. and Japanese governments Pak "regime" is cresting a horrible atmosphere of war with the clamour of the so-called "southward invasion" and running wild in oppressing the people.

Pak's atrocities against human rights stir up the public opinion over the world including the United States.

No one can predict what will be done by Pak. He is so barbarous and shameless that he might do whatever he needs to. In order to keep himself in power he would not mind starting a war, particularly in his last moment.

If a war break out, the U.S. troops in south Korea will be involved in it and another Vietnam war will revive on the Korean Peninsula. Neither Koreans nor Americans want war.

Now that Pak Jung Hi is raising war hysteria under the instigation of the United States Administration and a large number of nuclear weapons are retained by the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, the danger of war increases day by day, and the conscientious people of the world are deeply concerned about the development of the situation in Korea.

To assist a war fanatic like Pak Jung Hi is a criminal act to obstruct the reunification of Korea. The United States Administration should promptly correct its wrong policy of supporting and assisting the dictatorial "regime" of south Korea and unite its efforts with the democratic forces in Korea so as to overthrow Pak's fascist "regime", set up a genuine democratic government and achieve the national reunification on the basis of the three principles stipulated in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

At the conclusion of my speech I call upon you to raise your voice higher over the world in support to the just cause of our people for genuine democracy and peaceful independent national reunification and help our nation eliminate the danger of war and achieve a permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The international press conference makes headlines in world leading papers including Belgian papers "Le Soir" (June 21), "Le People" (June 16), French paper "Le Monde" (June 16).

"KCIA" Central Figure of Vicious Maneuvers in S.Korea and Abroad

Pak Gi Sik, former "KCIA" agent, exposed the nature of the "KCIA" in the June 15 issue of the Korean compatriots' paper "Overseas Hanminbo" published in the U.S.

Pak Jung Hi has been paying special attention to the suppression of pressmen in the past 15 years in order to shore up his fascist regime.

There is not even a modicum of democracy, particularly no freedom of the press at all in south Korea after Pak set up the "yushin system" in 1972.

Pak Gi Sik says that the "KCIA" cannot settle south Korea's political problems.

For example, the chief of the "KCIA" makes it a rule to call on the Blue House once a week to inform Pak Jung Hi of the daily activities of politicians and people marked by the "regime."

It is reported that Kim Jae Gwon was the principal player in the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case." But he is no other than a culprit. The central figure in the crime is Pak Jung Hi himself, who ordered him to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

The "CIA" in the "ROK" is like the "CIA"-"FBI" joint organ in the U.S. Policemen exercise controls on crimes according to law, but actually, there are other police agents who perform the same duty.

The "KCIA" goes so far as to utilize the dollar black market for its purpose. The "ROK" is a paradise for "KCIA" agents but a hell for the people at large.

A large number of agents are sent abroad as "diplomats". In addition, they are illegally sent and form quite a few secret organizations. They are rapidly increasing of late in number.

It is said that the "KCIA" is a very large organization, but this is not true. It exaggerated its strength deliberately to threaten the south Korean people. Of course, the "KCIA" organize vicious manoeuvres at home and abroad.

From this standpoint, I want to call the "KCIA" a "paper tiger." But this does not mean that I belittle the "KCIA"'s power. The "KCIA" can also be said a den of functionalists.

The agents work for their own interests and are not so loyal to Pak.

The "KCIA" keeps strict control on its agents. Its control over them is not done by keeping a watch on them.

Jong Il Gwon, chairman of the "national assembly," made a speech before a group of Americans. Then a documentary film "Johnson's visit to the 'ROK'" was to be shown, but it was not shown by Jong In Sik's mistake.

After that, he refused to obey a summon from the home country.

Kim Hyon Ok also refused to obey Pak's summon. He was one of those who had pledged loyalty to Pak. These facts show the weaknesses of the "KCIA."

As for Pak's personality, it was formed by the Japanese militarists, so that he is a Japanese in spirit.

He is also a lecher. He does not travel on business without a mistress. In a nutshell, there is none in the world who devotes himself to sex life so much as he does.

The Pak "regime" abuses the July 4 N-S joint statement to prolong its remaining days.

Li Bom Sok, senior member of the south Korean Red Cross Society, is conducting "anti-communist" propaganda in the U.S. What he is doing is totally different from what he said during the N-S Red Cross talks.

As a matter of fact, secret organizations are intensifying blackmail and threats to overseas Koreans. But they will surely fail in their maneuvers.

Overseas compatriots must struggle for freedom together with the south Korean people.

I was moved by Father Sinnott's acts for south Korean people, and I feel ashamed of the lack of efforts on the part of Korean people. In spite of Sinnott's vigorous struggles, we overseas compatriots are passive in their struggles.

Compatriots, we must live according to our conscience. If we commit error by pursuing our own personal interests, we ourselves will be punished.

We have so far permitted the past regimes to do anything wrong. But we shall not do so in future.

377th MAC Meet Held:

Reminiscent of Eve of Korean War

PANMUNJOM June 28 (KCNA) —The 377th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held here at the proposal of our side, at which major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, once again sternly protested against and denounced the reckless acts of military provocations and clamorous war exercise perpetrated again by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement as moves to light the fuse of war and unpardonable criminal acts endangering the armistice and peace in Korea.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are staging an "amphibious exercise" simulating an allout war against the northern half of our Republic with the mobilisation of a large force of the so-called "R.O.K.-U.S. combined forces" and up-to-date combat equipment, the senior member of our side said: This ill-boding row of military exercise is a clear indication that the U.S. imperialists are going to start a new war, come what may, for invading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and they are in the mad haste in this.

He said that the U.S. imperialists' noisy war exercise is a violation of the United Nations resolution on converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea, dissolving the "UN Command" and withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea.

According to the statement made by the senior member of our side at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated reckless military provocations against the northern half of the Republic in the air and on the ground and sea with the mobilization of their high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" and other type reconnaissance planes, military aircraft and various type naval vessels and armed ships.

The enemy committed 24 cases of espionage and hostile acts on the sea by infiltrating their destroyers into the coastal waters of our side between June 1 and 25.

Entering this year the enemy committed espionage and hostile acts by introducing a large number of combatants, heavy weapons and equipment into the Demilitarized Zone, firing bullets and shells at our side at random and infiltrating various types of military aircraft and naval vessels into the airspace and territorial waters of our side. Cases of these military provocations total over 13,300 in number.

The senior member of our side stated that due to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors a grave situation reminiscent of that on the eve of June 25, 1950 when they started the Korean War of aggression has been created in our country and the dark cloud of another war is heavily hanging over it.

For the removal of the present tension from Korea, the preservation and consolidation of peace there and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop at once their new war provocation manoeuvres and quit south Korea without delay taking along all their aggression forces, he warned.

U.S.-S. Korea Joint War Games

A large-scale "south Korean-U.S. naval and marine joint amphibious exercise" of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the south Korean puppet army started in the eastern coastal waters of south Korea centering on the waters off Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, on June 28, according to a foreign press report.

It is said that the 10-day long exercise is participated in by U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea and 4,500-man U.S. marine corps stationed in Okinawa, the flying corps of the U.S. navy stationed in the Iwakuni base, Japan, 10 warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and south Korean puppet naval force.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the puppet naval force involved in this war exercise reminiscent of an actual war will "participate in the naval-marine landing on Pohang," the report said.

The foreign press report termed this "joint military exercise" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their mangy dogs Pak Jung Hi military gangsters "a war exercise, the biggest in its scale in recent years".

This ill-omened provocative war exercise shows what a reckless stage the U.S. imperialists have entered in their frantic preparations for a war against the DPRK.

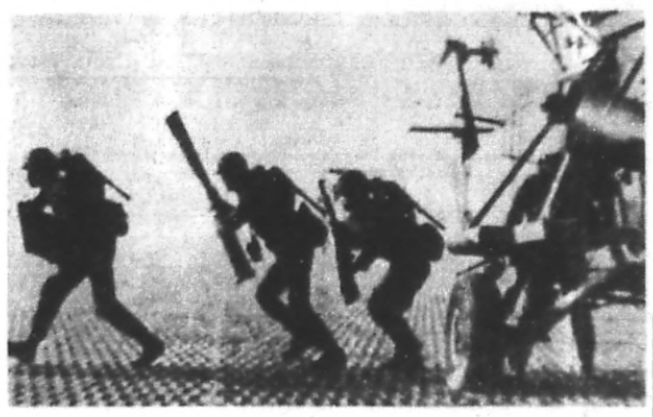


Photo shows marines of the south Korean puppet army being trained in a joint amphibious exercise with the U.S. troops.

DPRK Red Cross Scorns U.S. For B Weapons

PYONGYANG July 4 (KCNA) —The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on July 2 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their thrice-cursed atrocity of developing the virus of epidemic hemorrhagic fever as bacteriological weapon and conducting its test with the south Korean people as an object.

This malign epidemic is fulminantly spreading all over south Korea, taking a heavy toll of human lives and causing uneasiness and fear among people, said the statement.

It denounced the barbarous bacteriological weapon test of U.S. imperialism, branding it as a vicious crime against the entire Korean people, a challenge to the noble humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross and a gross violation of the norms of publicly recognized international law on prohibiting the use of bacteriological weapons and chemical weapons.

The statement pointed out: After the Second World War the U.S. imperialists employed the defeated bacteriological war criminals of Japan to make preparations for bacteriological warfare against the Korean people and ceaselessly committed bacteriological warfare in the whole period of the Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists are now actively conducting the study to obtain a varied etiological agent of more malicious hemorrhagic virus through "research institutes." And they chose the south Korean countryside as a testing ground to examine the efficiency of its infection and went so far as to perpetrate the test of bacteriological weapon.

The aim of the U.S. imperialists in spreading epidemic hemorrhagic fever in south Korea is to confirm the efficiency of bacteriological weapon made by themselves and means of its use with the south Korean people, our compatriots who are living in the natural and geographical conditions similar to those of the northern half of our country, as an object and thus unleash a bacteriological war in our country to invade the whole of Korea and Asia.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are joining the U.S. imperialists in conducting the test of bacteriological weapon with the south Korean people as an object.

Noting that the south Korean puppets described epidemic hemorrhagic fever now prevalent in south Korea simply as a "strange malady" or a "vicious cold," the statement emphasized:

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their criminal bacteriological weapon test in south Korea and withdraw from there without delay, taking along all their aggression troops and lethal weapons including bacteriological weapons.

The south Korean Red Cross should raise higher its voice against the barbarous bacteriological war preparations of U.S. imperialism to inflict misfortunes and sufferings again upon our people and the inhumane and anti-national crimes of its accomplices and immediately take humanitarian measures for saving compatriots from death.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes that the Red Cross organisations of various countries of the world faithful to the humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross and the world peace-loving people will pay due attention to the criminal bacteriological weapon test by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea and denounce it vehemently.

Jap. Lawyers File Suit Against "KCIA"

Representatives of fifty prominent Japanese lawyers, including Wajima Iwakichi, president of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and Ueda Seikichi, president of the Free Bars Association, gave a press conference at the Tokyo Free Bars Association Hall on the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case.

They told the conference that they made a complaint about the south Korean "CIA" to the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office concerning the abduction case, and that the complaint was received.

Kim Dae Jung, fomer "presidential candidate" who had been opposing dictatorship and advocating north-south intercourse, was abducted from Japan by "KCIA" agents in broad daylight on August 8, 1973.

Concluding from the testimony made by Donald Ranard, former director of the Office of the Korean Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, that they perpetrated this abduction, these lawyers accuse the following of committing the offenses of attempted murder, illegal confinement, violation of the Emigration and Immigration Control Law and four other offenses: Kim Jae Gwon, the then minister at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, who now lives in Los Angeles under the U.S. government's protection; Kim Dong Un, the then first secretary of the "embassy" and Ryu Yong Bok, the then south Korean consul general in Yokohama, who live in Seoul under the south Korean "government's" protection.

These representatives also asked the Public Prosecutor's Office to re-investigate the case and demand that the governments of south Korea and the United States extradite those criminals, and to deal severly with them.

It is said that south Korea paid $1 million to Japanese politicians in order to have them smother up the case.

Those representatives declared that they would conduct a national campaign against the "KCIA".

Kim Ji Ha Hits Japan Big-Wigs

South Korean poet Kim Ji Ha denounced the shameless scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to impose faked-up "charges" upon him at the fifth hearing held against him by the fascist clique on June 29, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Refuting the attempt of the hangmen to make "Maltok," an unfinished work he had conceived in prison, a pretext to punish him, Kim Ji Ha said that its theme is the struggle for the democratization of society after the April 19 popular uprising and it "deals with the democratic struggle of the people, the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy." He held that "it is the obligation of a Christian to lay bare the reef and distress at present."

He denounced the fascist hangmen who labelled the work as "communist" for the mere reason that its heroes are workers and peasants.

Answering the question of the rascals what he meant by "parasitic beings" in the work, Kim Ji Ha declared they "indicate Kishi, Sato and Shiina of Japan, Kim Jong Pil of south Korea and the like involved in the south Korea-Japan relations."

Giving account of the motive of his writing the prison-notes entitled "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party is a fiction," Kim Ji Ha said: "The case of the People's Revolutionary Party has nothing to do with the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy. Nevertheless, the announcement of the authorities gave a misunderstanding to the public at large. So I wrote it to make truth clear."

Answering the question of the hangman "if there is any change in his belief that the case of the People's Revolutionary Party is a fiction," he determinedly stated: "No!"

Sharply refuting the unwarranted and shameless sophism of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, he said: "You should renounce the logic that only the democracy advocated by those who feather their own nests is democracy and the democracy advocated by those in distress is not democracy."

8th Hearing on Mar. I Manifesto

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang held the eighth hearing for those involved in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" in the puppet Seoul district criminal court on July 3, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The gangsters made haste with the trial of the "defendants," crying that their "term of detention" would expire in two months.

Li U Jong, chairman of the south Korean Women's Federation of Christian Churches, in the court denounced the treacherous business of "kisaeng tourism" by traitor Pak Jung Hi. She said that by such act humiliating the nation, the puppet clique was "throwing on the ground the morality and ethics" inherent to our nation and "treating human-beings as commodities."

And she said: "Campus freedom had never been denied so crudely as today in south Korea". She exposed that all that was taught in the classrooms and discussed at the professors' meetings is reported to the agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

Mun Dong Hwan, ex-professor of Seoul Theological College, lashed at the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang to impose a brutal penalty upon poet Kim Ji Ha.

The fascist hangmen were forced to suspend the trial, unable to hasten it, when those involved in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" condemned the crimes of the fascist gang, unflinchingly insisting on the justice of their actions.

Moon's Bank Probe Sought

The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Donald Fraser, began to investigate reports that the self-ordained Rev. Moon Sun Myung secretly gained control of a newly chartered national bank in Washington, and requested the Internal Revenue Service and the Office of Comptroller of the Currency to probe the rumor. House investigators said.

The subcommittee would ask for a joint investigation with those federal agents to examine whether money from foreign sources was used to establish the six-month-old Diplomatic National Bank, whether any such funds came into the United States illegally and whether any stock in the bank is secretly held on behalf of Moon and his followers.

The subcommittee is in the possession of information suggesting that associates of Moon secretly brought millions of dollars into the U.S. from south Korea through diplomatic channels and failed to declare it.

They said the money may still be traceable and want the agents to pursue it.

Records on files in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which oversees the nation's banks, show that Moon and 18 of his associates and followers of his Unification Church possess at least 42,820 of the 97,000 outstanding shares of the Diplomat National Bank. The bank is capitalized at $2.4 million, of which Moon and his followers own $1.07 million.

On the one hand, close relations between the Unification Church and Japanese rightists Kodama Yoshio, Sasagawa Ryoichi and former prime minister Kishi, were disclosed by testimonies made by three persons at a public hearing held on June 22 by the subcommittee on the problem of the KCIA's illegal activities in the U.S.

Robert Roland, a United Air Lines pilot and an acquaintance of Colonel Pak Bo Hi who is a close aide to Moon Sun Myung, testified that Kodama and Sasagawa, called faithful supporters of Pak Jung Hi, met together in July, 1967, in connection with a plan to establish the International Federation for Victory Over Communism, and that in April, 1968, Kishi, with Sasagawa and Kodama, took part in a plot to establish a branch of the federation in Japan.

It was clearly shown that Kodama's secret manoeuvres have been deeply infiltrating into the anti-communist religious movement, and are not limited to the south Korean political and financial circles whose close relations to Kodama were already brought to light when the Lockheed scandal was exposed to public view.

Li Jai Hyon, a former embassy official and now a professor at Western Illionois University, stated at the hearing that south Korean embassy and consulate officials in the U.S. are now actively engaged in various kinds of illegal activities there in conspiracy with the KCIA. He also declared that Kim Dae Jung was abducted by KCIA agents from Japan.

Role of Japan in Korean War

The Japanese militarists' participation in the last Korean War (Jun. 25, 1950-Jul. 27, 1953) under the direction of U.S. imperialism was brought to broad daylight again 26 years after the outbreak of the war. The fact had already been unveiled by Pyongyang during the war. On the 26th anniversary of the outbreak, The People's Korea has newly investigated the fact, interviewing a number of witnesses. Thereby, it was substantiated by evidence obtained here. Follows a digested story about this:

Prior to starting the war, the GHQ of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan after Japan's surrender in the Pacific War(Agu. 15. 1945) mobilized the remaining Japanese militarists to work out a plan to invade the northern half of the DPRK, by utilizing their war experience in Korea.

Yamakawa Akio, a Japanese expert on military affairs, says in his article carried by the June issue, 1976, of the Japanese monthly "Ushio":

Right before the war, at the instigation of the GHQ, the "KATO" committee was organized by former Japanese generals—Kamata, Arisue, Tanaka and Onodera —to work out a war plan in Korea. The plan was later undertaken by a "society for study of history" consisting of 10 former generals and brigadier generals of the defunct Japanese imperial army under the "KATO" committee. The study society was presided over by Lt. Gen. Komiyama, former chief of staff of the Shansi provincial district command in China. Attaching it to the GHQ board for editing a war history, the GHQ gave them an order to complete the war plan.

Thus, an operation plan "A.B.C." was mapped out secretly on the basis of data collected by the defunct imperial army's general staff.

On top of this, the U.S. tried to use war criminals as guides in its war preparations. For this purpose, on Dec. 24, 1948, 19 topnotch war criminals were released. Following this, a large number of former officers and rightwing leaders purged from public office were rehabilitated. It is not worthy that Kodama Yoshio was one of them. Today, he is known a central figure in the "Lockheed pay-off scandal" and an intermediary in the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

This unjustifiable release is said to have been directed by the CIA. The intelligence agency intended to make use of these war criminals in the war preparations and "anti-communist campaigns" in Japan.

Photo shows Sasebo port from which Japanese combat personnel were transported to Korea to participate in the war of aggression started by the U.S. imperialists.

Kodama actively participated in the Korean War, especially in landing operations in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and Wonsan, Kangwon Province. The Japanese weekly "Shukan Yomiuri", Apr. 3, 1976, said: Kodama appeared along the 38th Parallel immediately before the Korean War. He probably accompanied the U.S. presidential aide Dulles and Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley. Then, Machii (his Korean name Chong Gon Yong), leader of the racketeers' group "Tosei-kai," who later intermediated between Kodama and Pak Jung Hi, was also there together with them. Before flying to south Korea, Dulles stopped over in Japan on Jun. 17, 1950. Consequently, Kodama's appearance along the parallel must have been between June 17 and 25 when the Korean War broke out.

Then a close connection came into being among the CIA, the "Cannon agency" set up by the GHQ to suppress communists and progressive forces, Kodama and Machii. This connection was made through arrangement by south Korean Lt. Commander Yon Jong working for the "Cannon agency." Providing Machii with rifles and machineguns, Yon made him repress a riot which occured in the China town in Yokohama, the biggest port city of Japan, in 1948. Thereafter, their relationship became closer. The south Korean agent introduced the gangster to the ultra rightwing militarist Kodama. Thus, the Kodama-Machii linkage started. Later, it developed close ties with Pak Jung Hi.

During the war, under the direction of the GHQ, they actively engaged in employing Japanese mercenaries, former imperial armymen, and in transporting them to the Korean front. Further, they were authorized by the GHQ to supply goods to the "UN forces" in Korea.

According to the Pacific Information Centre in Tokyo, when the war started, Kodama cooperated with the U.S. 8th Army in dispatching Japanese who had been imprisoned as war criminals to the battle front. They disguised themselves as Koreans. In addition, the notorious militarist founded a trading company to supply goods to the U.S. troops, and thus made a fortune. This fund enabled Kodama to become an influential wirepuller in the ruling circles of Japan. Then, also engaged in providing goods to the U.S. forces in Korea was Ohkubo Toshiharu, former managing director of Marubeni Corp., who is now indicted for his part in the Lockheed pay-off scandal. For that purpose, the swindler set up a trading company "Nihonkai Shoji."

It is said that Japanese-turned-American S. Katayama, who signed the controversial peanut receipts for the Lockheed pay-off money to Japan, intermediated between the GHQ and the two Japanese brokers. It is reported that Ohni Toshiyoshi, manager of the Lockheed Aircraft Co.'s Tokyo branch office, who is also one of central figures in the pay-off scandal, was then assigned by the GHQ to the work of sending spy ships to the sea off the DPRK. Right after World War Ⅱ, they worked in Japan for the GHQ as interpreters, and became acquainted with Kodama through the GHQ, when he was in prison as a war criminal.

Thus, the central figures in the Lockheed scandal were deeply involved in the Korean War. In a word, the present Seoul-Tokyo dirty connections underlying the pay-off scandal date back to the pre-war days.

In particular, Japanese directly participated in battles during the Korean War. Referring to this, the French Communist Party organ "L'Humanite," Oct. 4, 1951, said as follows: U.S. State Secretary Acheson and one high-ranking official of the Army Department flew to Japan and instructed Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru immediately to dispatch former officers and rank-and-file soldiers of the defunct imperial army to the Korean front to aid Syngman Rhee's army of south Korea. As a result, Yoshida dispatched 200 Japanese to Korea in the first stage of the war.

Following them, many combatants were sent to the battle fields on several occasions under the cloak of "anti-communist crusaders," "volunteers," and "supporting forces." Generally speaking, they were members of the "national reserve police force" composed of war veterans.

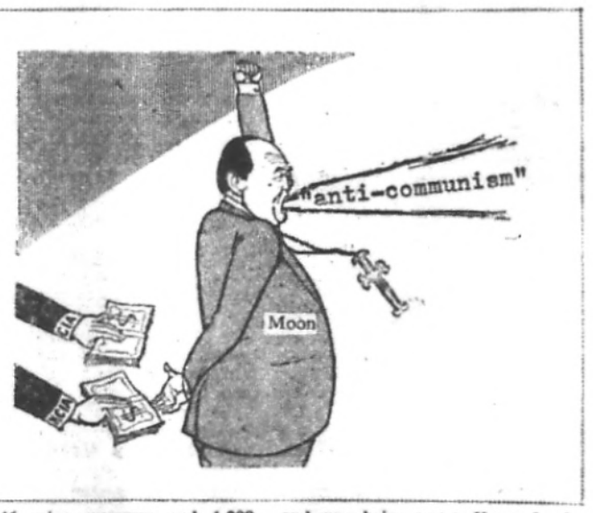
A Japanese mercenary, Yasui Tatsukuni, who was captured by the Korean People's Army, later confessed: "I was enrolled together with other Japanese into the second searching unit of the 11th regiment under the U.S. army's first division in Osaka. On Sep. 23, 1950, we left Osaka for Korea. Dressed in south Korean army uniforms, we encountered a KPA unit during a reconnaissance duty on the field. I alone survived and was captured."

Reuters, Jul. 27, 1950, reported that 25,000 Japanese mercenaries fought in Korea under the "UN flag." Then, Pyongyang radios and dailies widely reported: During the landing operation on Korea, a number of Japanese mine sweepers and landing vessels appeared off Wonsan and Inchon.

The "U.S.-south Korea joint command" decided to conduct on Oct. 2 a landing operation on Wonsan facing the East Sea(Japan Sea), in an attempt to roll back the KPA forces toward the north. For this purpose, the U.S. forces planned to mobilize Japanese mine sweepers which had been left intact after Japan's surrender in World War Ⅱ.

In accordance with this plan, the U.S. Far East navy command instructed Ohkubo Takeo, director of Japan's Maritime Safety Board, to assemble mine sweepers at the Tsushima Straits between the Korean Peninsula and Kyushu, the southern island of Japan, in order to help the U.S. navy sweep the sea off Wonsan and Inchon. This plan was later approved also by Prime Minister Yoshida.

According to the "data on the operation for landing on Wonsan" kept by Nose Shogo, who participated in the operation as a commander of the Japanese mine sweeping units, they were composed of four units—the first left for Wonsan Oct. 7, 1950, Shimonoseki, the nearest port to Pusan; the second on the eighth; the third on the 18th; and the fourth on the 17th left Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture in Kyushu facing the Yellow Sea. The mine sweepers mobilized in the operation totaled 30 and the personnel 476 by Dec. 15. It was said that 46 mine sweepers and 1,200 Japanese were mobilized for the operation, according to the figures released by the GHQ staff.



Recently, it was disclosed that Yoshida Kanjiro, the father of a Japanese fallen in the Korean War, demanded Foreign Minister Miyazawa pay compensations for his son, Hidefumi.

His son worked for the 19th regiment of the U.S. army's 24th division stationed in Beppu City, Ohita Prefecture in Kyushu facing the Pacific Ocean. He was 21 then. The U.S. troops left there for Korea in July, 1950.

The 80-yer-old father residing in the hotspring town said: "One day my son ringed me. He only said he was going to Korea. I was not until his colleague told me that I knew that my son died in battle. The man was threatened by the American 'CIA' (an counter intelligence organ) not to disclose that he had gone to Korea. This is why I have kept silence on the fact until today."

Former Japanese mercenary Hashimoto Tadatsuki, 51, who had a narrow escape from the battle of Taejon, South Chungchong Province, Korea, Jul. 16, 1950, revealed his secret 26 years after the war: "We got aboard a warship anchored in Kita-Ohita Port near Beppu. The American commander gave me a gun and showed me how to handle. I saw many Japanese on the warship. I was told that they numbered more than 2,000 and were being sent to Korea for the second time.

"The ship arrived in Pusan in two days. Immediately after arriving there, we were sent to the battle field. We encountered a KPA unit at Taepyong-ri near Taejon. I and two GI's survived the fighting.

"Thereafter, I fought in Kimchon, Sinchon and Masan. But, fortunately I suffered from high fever in Masan, and was sent back to Japan."

In fact, after the battle in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, 30 Japanese corpses were found among the fallen soldiers.

The GHQ made desperate efforts to conceal the fact that the U.S. employed Japanese mercenaries in the Korean War. A sum of 5,000 dollars was paid as compensations to the family of each Japanese fallen in the war to make them shut their mouths about the matter.

All these facts prove that the United States used Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in the Korean War. Moreover, with the backing of the U.S. today the Japanese militarists have revived and are starting reinvasion of south Korea. Since the U.S. debacle in Indochina, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea axis has been formed in a desperate effort to ignite a new war in Korea. The tripartite military alliance today presents a grave threat to the peace of Korea and of the rest of Asia. This aggressive connection started 26 years ago in preparation for the Korean War.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office-5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-3. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)